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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1883.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE CONVENTION TO MEET IN CHICAGO IN JUNE.

SENATOR SABIN MADE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN—SENATOR FRYE'S PLAN OF REPRESENTATION REFERRED TO THE CONVENTION.

The Republican National Committee met in Washington yesterday, and made Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, its permanent chairman. The Committee decided to hold the National Convention of 1884 in Chicago, on June 3. The resolutions of Senator Frye, proposing a change in the plan of representation, were offered and provoked discussion and strong opposition. They were finally referred to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted paying a warm tribute to the memory of Marshall Jewell, Chairman of the Committee in the Garfield Campaign.

COMMENTS ON THE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

GOOD HUMOR AND A HOPEFUL SPIRIT—SATISFACTION UNIVERSAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The first act of the National Committee to-day was to elect Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, as chairman, a selection which gives universal satisfaction. John M. Forbes, whose election was desired by many, preferred not to serve, and early this morning it was suggested that Senator Sabin, who had not appeared in any of the past differences of the party and who is young and energetic, would make a good chairman. The suggestion met with favor on all sides, and he was chosen without opposition. Senator Sabin has been a resident of Minnesota a little more than ten years. He is elected to the Legislature the same year as he is elected to the Senate, and continued up to the time of his election as United States Senator. He is forty years old, is noted for his skill as a political organizer, and is successful in business, being largely interested in various manufactures. He was for Blaine in 1880, but under instructions voted for Winfield. In a recent Chicago interview he expressed a mild preference for President Arthur.

The selection of Chicago as the place and June 3 as the time for the Convention seemed also to command general approval. Outside of those personally interested in the various cities which pressed their claims, the feeling seems to be that Chicago, by its central location, its ample hotel, railroad and telegraph facilities, and the cool weather which may be expected there in the first week in June, is the best place for the Convention of any of the larger cities urged.

The small wisecracks who crowd about such gatherings as this are full of explanations of the political significance of the various votes in the Committee on location. None of these is valuable enough to be repeated.

Senator Frye's plan of re-appointing delegates on the basis of the Republican vote gave rise to an earnest, but good-humored discussion, lasting several hours. Some of the Southern delegates showed deep feeling at the proposition to reduce their representation, but the discussion was at all times in good temper. Senator Logan took the ground that the National Committee had no authority to change the basis of representation in the National Convention, never having received power to do so from the Convention. Secretary Chandler, who had not expressed himself publicly heretofore with regard to Senator Frye's plan, energetically denied this, calling attention to the fact that the subject had been under debate in the Committee two days in January, without this altogether. He urged the adoption of the Frye plan, thus taking the same ground as he did a year ago. The Southern men in their speeches went more into the merits of the subject than into the merits of the plan. The meeting was harmonious throughout, and there was no appearance of the old factional divisions. The members generally were in excellent spirits, and most encouraging accounts were given of Republican prospects in all parts of the North.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Republican National Committee met at noon to-day, at the Arlington Hotel, and the roll called—disclosed the presence of the following named members or holders of members' proxies—Alabama, Paul Strobach; Arkansas, Powell Clayton; California, Senator John F. Miller; Connecticut, Senator O. H. Platt; Delaware, Christian Fiebig; Florida, W. H. Hicks; Georgia, J. B. Devereux; Illinois, Senator John A. Logan; Indiana, J. C. New; Iowa, J. S. Russell; Kansas, J. A. Martin; Kentucky, William O. Bradley; Louisiana, Frank Morey; Maine, Senator William P. Frye; Maryland, J. A. Gary; Massachusetts, J. M. Forbes; Michigan, J. H. Stone; Minnesota, Senator D. M. Sabin; Mississippi, George C. McKee; Missouri, C. L. Filley; Nebraska, J. W. Dawes; Nevada, Senator John P. Jones; New Hampshire, W. E. Chandler; New Jersey, George A. Halsey; New York, T. C. Platt; North Carolina, W. P. Canaday; Ohio, W. C. Cooper; Oregon, J. H. Mitchell; Pennsylvania, C. L. Magee; Rhode Island, W. A. Pierce; South Carolina, Samuel Lee; Tennessee, William R. Lewis; Texas, A. G. Malloy; Vermont, G. W. Hooker; Virginia, S. M. Yost; West Virginia, N. Goff; Wisconsin, Elihu Cook; Arizona, Levi Basford; Dakota, C. T. McCoy; Idaho, G. M. Shoup; New Mexico, S. B. Elkins; Utah, C. W. Bennett; Washington Territory, J. Bruns; Wyoming, J. L. Carey; District of Columbia, C. B. Purvis.

The Committee was called to order by John A. Martin, the secretary. Ex-Senator Chaffee was chosen temporary presiding officer and Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, was elected permanent chairman by acclamation. Mr. Sabin, on taking the chair, said:

While deeply sensible of the distinguished courtesy you have conferred, I am doubly so as the announcement of your claim to peace and harmony, I accept what is rather a delicate position at this time. I trust, however, that the work of this committee will be characterized by the same unanimity with which I have been elected, and that the next election of a Republican President will be the same unanimous vote of the whole country. [Applaud.]

On motion of Mr. Elkins the following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this committee deplores the death of Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, its chairman, distinguished as an earnest, consistent and valued member of the party, and an ardent and active supporter of the cause of peace and harmony, and that it cordially and unanimously participate in the State and national elections, and especially in the memorable Presidential election of 1880.

Resolved, That as Governor, foreign minister and Cabinet officer, the integrity of his official life added lustre to a pure character and patriotic nature, and made for him a name, which his party and the Nation may well be proud to cherish with honor and affection.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the committee and published, and that a copy of the same, signed by the officers of the committee, be forwarded to the family of Mr. Jewell.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, it was agreed that the committee should first decide upon the time and then the place of holding the next National Convention. Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, moved that the time be fixed as the first Wednesday in June. Mr. Elkins moved to amend by fixing the date as Tuesday, June 3. The amendment was adopted and the original motion as amended agreed to.

MR. FRYE'S PROPOSITION DEFENDED.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, then submitted his proposition for a new basis of representation at the next National Convention. In support of his proposition he said that it presented a subject which demanded the most earnest and conscientious attention. Since the proposition was made, he had received 100 Republican newspapers, and from all over the North, and the united expression and demand was for reform in the convention. Doubtless the consideration of the proposition would be postponed; but yet he had a duty to perform. When any gentleman made a proposition

tion to change the form of the convention every man who was a candidate for President, or who had one, immediately withdrew. It had been charged that he offered the proposition in favor of the interests of Mr. Arthur. Was it not possible to conceive that a man might make a proposition without a selfish end? When he made the proposition, a candidate for the Presidency of the United States never entered his head. He had not a candidate for President, and he had no candidate for President who was a candidate. His candidate for President was a Republican—tried and known Republican—who by his experience commended himself to the Republican party that he would unite them throughout the breadth of the land in his favor. His candidate whose votes in Congress (if he happened to be in Congress) and whose acts outside of Congress commended him to the business interests of the United States and compelled the business interests to come with their strength to the Republican party and save this country from what he believed would be a disastrous, if not a fatal, result. [Applaud.] He had no other candidate. His proposition was offered in the interest of absolute justice, which the National Committee could not afford to deny.

Mr. Frye then quoted statistics to show that the representation from the Southern States which were anti-Republican was nearly as large as that from States which were surely Republican. He did not wish to be understood as being hostile to Republicans in the Southern States. He did not believe in intimidation in the South, and if he had his way, it would not have existed. While in Congress he had put his soul into the task of maintaining Southern Republicans in their rights; and he wished to say to representatives from the South that he had never truckled to the Bourbons. He had never melted down his words. He had called murder, murder, everywhere, and no man could charge him with forgetfulness of the rights of any one.

Mr. Forbes of Massachusetts, briefly supported the proposition made by Mr. Frye, stating that the country would criticize the party if it refused to inaugurate reform in the organization of the Convention. The matter was laid over for the present.

On motion of Mr. New, a resolution was adopted providing that the Chairman shall appoint three members of the committee, who, together with the Chairman and Secretary, shall compose a committee to make arrangements for the holding of the Convention at the city of Chicago.

THE CLAIMS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Pennsylvania delegation was then received, and in a speech by Colonel Snowden, of Philadelphia, the claims of that city to the honor were presented. The place selected for the holding of the convention would have little to do with the naming of a candidate; and so far as Pennsylvania was concerned she had no candidate to present, and only desired that the Republican party should present the strongest and best man for the ticket.

The chief feature of the Republican platform would be the protection of American industry and labor, and it was well that the convention which represented the party which upheld that principle, should come to a great city, which had been built up largely by the influences of that system. The convention should come to the city where the party was born, and take a new impulse for the march to be led on for the protection of the rights of all men who have been guaranteed by the constitution. It seemed to him, however, that the constitution needed some tinkering in this respect so that all men should be equal before the law, and that the Republic in the country for liberty and comfort. If the convention were held in Philadelphia, it would have a mighty effect on the campaign before the party.

The Indiana delegation was then received, and in a speech by Senator Miller, of Indianapolis, the advantages of that city as a place of holding the convention were presented. The Indiana delegation was then received, and in a speech by Senator Miller, of Indianapolis, the advantages of that city as a place of holding the convention were presented.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, claimed that Chicago was the best convention city in the United States. It was well known that the spirit of the party was going to be in the next election. The Republican party was going to join issue with the Democratic party on one great financial question. Its adversaries were attempting to reach into the great treasury of the country, and it was the interest of the party that the convention should be held in Chicago. The Republicans of Illinois expected to be in line with the great party, and expected to be in line with the Republican party for President will be elected triumphantly.

Senator Miller, of New York, said that the claim of Saratoga was based on the fact that the National Convention party had never yet held a National Convention within the borders of New York. He did not care to state that it was necessary that it should be held there, but if Saratoga was to be a Republican State, he believed that without New York in 1884 the cause of the Republican party would be substantially lost. But wherever the Convention was held, New-York would be safe to the Republican party. Still that State would be delighted to have the Convention held at Saratoga.

Mr. Judson, of New-York, said that should the Convention be held at Saratoga, not only would the Empire State be benefited, but it would furnish a regular order by which the delegates might be elected at any time after February 1, 1884. Mr. Magee, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment amending the "call" so as to extend to 100 days before the meeting of the convention, the time within which delegates may be elected. Mr. Hicks raised a point of order against both propositions, and pending a decision the committee took a recess.

When the committee came together again, the regular order by which the chairman stated that the pending question was on Mr. Frye's resolution, against which Mr. Hicks, of Florida, had raised a point of order—being that the resolution was in principle discussed, voted on and negatived in January.

DISCUSSING THE FRYE PLAN.

The chair declined to rule upon the point of order

A GREAT STORM IN ENGLAND.

LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY.

WRECK OF SHIPS ON THE COAST—MEN KILLED IN THE CITY STREETS—BUILDINGS RUINED.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A gale prevailed throughout Great Britain and Ireland on Tuesday night, and was accompanied on the coast by heavy seas. The telegraph lines are much damaged. The gale was especially severe in Ireland, Scotland and North Wales. In the Midland counties of England huge trees were torn up and there was great destruction of property and personal injury. There was also some loss of life. The low-lying districts of Birmingham are flooded. At Derby the roof and chancel of the Church of St. Chad were demolished. The Congregational church at that place was also damaged. At Wolverhampton the Exhibition Building was destroyed. At Rotherham the parish church was much injured. Many huge chimney shafts were demolished at Manchester, Leeds, Bury, Pudsey, Stamford and Leicester. A huge gas-holder near Bradford was exploded and two large chemical works at Widnes were damaged.

SHIPS WRECKED AND IN DANGER.

Fears are entertained regarding the safety of the Channel steamers which sailed before the storm began. A ship was sunk at the entrance to the Albert Dock in the Thames River. At Leicester the canal bridges were destroyed. At Birkenhead, on the Mersey, great damage was done. The chief officer of a steamer which had just arrived from Glasgow was blown upon the quay by the gale and killed. In Liverpool cable wires were torn from the streets and many buildings were damaged. At Lincoln the parapet of the tower of the cathedral was blown down. At South Shields, near the mouth of the Tyne, vessels broke adrift in the harbor and the gale was very severe. At Newcastle, on the Mersey, great damage was done. The chief officer of a steamer which had just arrived from Glasgow was blown upon the quay by the gale and killed. In Liverpool cable wires were torn from the streets and many buildings were damaged. At Lincoln the parapet of the tower of the cathedral was blown down. At South Shields, near the mouth of the Tyne, vessels broke adrift in the harbor and the gale was very severe. At Newcastle, on the Mersey, great damage was done.

The British ship, Liverpool, Captain Davidson from Quebec, November 7, for Greenock, is a total wreck near Stranraer, Scotland. Nineteen of her crew were drowned. Only one man and a boy were saved. The ship has gone to pieces and the cargo is washing ashore. A portion of the town of Portsmouth is flooded. At Hartlepool many ships were damaged.

LIVES LOST ON LAND.

Nearly all the chimney stacks in Hull were overthrown. Two persons were killed there and several were injured. At Birmingham two persons were killed and a number of others were injured. Three persons were killed at Manchester by the fall of a house. At Dewsbury three persons were killed. At Chester a man was blown down in the street and killed. Two persons were also killed at Liverpool. Yorkshire. A portion of the roof of St. Mary's Church at Herwick was destroyed. Several houses in the suburbs of Nottingham were blown down.

A boat was wrecked while entering Gullerby harbor and four persons were drowned. At Newry, Ireland, the gale was very severe, destroying much property and bending the lamp-posts in the streets. At Kildare another gasometer was demolished. A Postal Telegraph inspector was cut in halves at Leeds.

A CEMETERY DAMAGED.

At Bradford the monuments in Undercliff Cemetery and a portion of the depot of the Midland Railway were blown down. Several vessels docked in the Mersey were damaged. Two vessels were wrecked at Dunfermline, near Ayr, Scotland, and two men were drowned. The lowlands in West Lothian, where the gale was very severe, were flooded. At Glasgow the damage to property was very great.

FRANCE AND CHINA IN TONGKIN.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE FRENCH ADMIRAL IN COMMAND IN TONGKIN REGARDING WAR.

PARIS, December 12.—The *Gazette* states that Prime Minister Ferry told the committee of the Republic and Democratic Unions that, immediately after the vote of confidence in the Government had been passed by the Chamber of Deputies, he telegraphed to Admiral Courbet to inform the Chinese authorities that it gave the Government carte blanche as to matters pertaining to the Tongkin question. Admiral Courbet is to propose to the Chinese officials a renewal of negotiations, each to hold its present military position in Tongkin. If the proposal is refused Admiral Courbet is to take the initiative and to send a fleet to the mouth of the Red River, and to capture French proposals for negotiations are to be made. If they are not accepted Admiral Courbet is to take possession of one of the two large Chinese ports. Shanghai is to be taken, because Mr. Ferry is averse to offending friendly powers, and Admiral Courbet will confine himself to the Chinese waters deemed necessary to obtain satisfaction from China.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Press Association says it is enabled to state that if the French fleet, under Admiral Courbet, is to be sent to the mouth of the Red River, it will be accompanied by a French force. In Tongkin, the Chinese authorities will be notified of the French fleet's departure, and will be asked to leave the French fleet in Chinese waters.

THE DOOM OF O'DONNELL.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION—HOPES OF A RESPITE BY THE PRISONER.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The *Times* (Press Association) says it is understood that the Home Office sent a letter to the French Consul at London on Saturday. Only two Parisian agents were present at the trial of O'Donnell. The *Gazette* says that the Home Office sent a letter to the French Consul at London on Saturday. Only two Parisian agents were present at the trial of O'Donnell. The *Gazette* says that the Home Office sent a letter to the French Consul at London on Saturday. Only two Parisian agents were present at the trial of O'Donnell.

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KING ALFONSO'S POLICY.

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE—CIVIL MARRIAGES—PEACE WITH FRANCE.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—The Ministerial Council has approved the draft of the royal speech to be delivered at the opening of the Cortes. It is reported that the speech announces the extension of the suffrage to all who are able to read and write and who pay taxes, and with a view to the further extension of the suffrage, the Cortes will be called to order on Monday next. The Cortes will be called to order on Monday next. The Cortes will be called to order on Monday next. The Cortes will be called to order on Monday next.

THE FRENCH DELEGATES SNUBBED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 12.—Messieurs Bouril, Bissier and Bissier, three of the fourteen delegates sent by an organization of Paris workers to inspect the various industrial enterprises of America, were refused admittance by Sargent & Co., one of the largest concerns in this city yesterday, and to-day the Winchester Arms Company refused a permit to visit the factory that was granted yesterday. At a meeting of the organized workers of this city held last night, J. B. Sargent was denounced as a narrow-minded man, and the system of letting contracts which is in general use in New-Haven, was condemned. Mr. Sargent says he has refused admittance to the shops while in France, although he employed many times.

A METHODIST MINISTER SUSPENDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12.—The investigation at Cassell, Dak., in the case of the Rev. R. C. Ambler, charged with criminal neglect, was continued to-day. The evidence was enough to suspend him from the ministry until the annual conference. The conference was conducted with closed doors. Mr. Ambler was formerly both a physician and a lawyer practicing in Iowa and this State, and it was while attending the conference as a physician that the alleged offense was committed.

LIREL SUIT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Dec. 12.—The jury in the \$10,000 libel suit of James Walling, Justice of the Peace, against Hugh Boyd of the *Home News* have returned a verdict of \$75 in favor of the plaintiff. They were going to make it \$50, but raised it upon being informed by the Court that unless the verdict was for more than that the plaintiff would have to pay the costs. The *Home News* charges Walling with having sold himself at a primary meeting for \$15, to Miles for the purpose of securing the votes of the colored people.

OVERCOME BY HIS SENTENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 12.—Edward Hyland was sentenced to imprisonment for life for murdering his wife last July in a fit of drunkenness and jealousy. When he was called upon to stand up, the court officers were obliged to assist him to his feet; and when the judge had finished his remarks, he was given a leading to an anteroom by a police officer.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT TO ROME.

Rome, December 12.—The *Popolo Romano* newspaper says that the Italian news office to the German Crown Prince Frederick William visiting the Pope.

The *Moniteur de Rome*, Papal organ, says that nothing

THE WAR IN HAITI.

ENGAGEMENTS AT JACMEL AND AT MIRAGOANE—A SEA CONFLICT.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 7.—The dispatch stating that the Haitian steamer Desallies had sunk the revolutionist steamer La Patrie was based upon a dispatch from President Salomon, of Haiti. The report proved to be untrue. On November 17th the Desallies captured the schooner Dardess, from Kingston for Jacmel, with an assorted cargo of provisions for the insurgents. Of the eight men found on board five were shot. The names of those who were Arthur Allen, Edward Williams, Aurelius Noel, Jean Baptiste and Alfred Nelson.

The Haitian warship Malheur, which she witnessed, on November 16th, an engagement at Miragoane between the government troops on shore and the insurgents. It is reported here that there has been a severe engagement between the Desallies and La Patrie. It is said that the Desallies was sunk and the La Patrie was captured, and that a shell killed seven men on her deck, and that she proceeded to Jacmel. The Desallies also, it is said, succeeded in capturing the Desallies having her commander killed, and proceeded to Port au Prince.

On November 19th the government forces began the battle of Miragoane. The Haitian warship Malheur remained silent, the shells having destroyed the outposts of Port au Prince. At the last report Jacmel was still in the hands of the revolutionists. It is reported here that there has been a severe engagement between the Desallies and La Patrie. It is said that the Desallies was sunk and the La Patrie was captured, and that a shell killed seven men on her deck, and that she proceeded to Jacmel. The Desallies also, it is said, succeeded in capturing the Desallies having her commander killed, and proceeded to Port au Prince.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The captain and second mate of the British steamer Nereus, which stranded on the Scutumpah coast, were rescued, nearly 48,000 miles from the coast, by a British ship, against whom the Dutch authorities are hostile.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—While Elliott and others were being taken to the prison of William Smith, the counsel for the prisoners announced that the Queen's counsel had called him a "coward," and challenged him to a duel. The judge made it out of the court.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Lord Northcote has written a note commending the suspension of Lord Rossmore as magistrate in county Monaghan, Ireland, as sympathizing with the discontented Irish.

ANTWERP, Dec. 12.—A flood in the river Scheldt has overflowed the quays here, and the adjacent streets. LONDON, Dec. 12.—Messrs. Peyton & Peyton, hotel proprietors of Birmingham, have failed. Their liabilities are \$100,000.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12.—At the election here to-day, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the death of Mr. Cobden, (Conservative) Mr. West, the Liberal candidate, was successful.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—The Chief Magistrate, who was confined to his bed by illness, died, in September last, and, sentenced to death, has been hanged, despite the assurance of President Kruger that the sentence should not be carried out if he had held a conference on the subject with Lord Derby, the British Colonial Secretary.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A Belgrade despatch to the *Times* says that the number of hangings that have taken place as a result of the suppression of the recent revolts, is only eighteen, including four priests, four merchants, a countess and nine peasants, all of whom were taken to the gallows.

STOLEN BONDS TO BE PAID.

THE BONDS STOLEN BY TREASURER HAMILTON, OF TRENTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—In 1873 the financial authorities of this city issued a large amount of bonds, and placed them in the hands of the City Treasurer, Alexander Hamilton, to be used in paying certain claims which were being vigorously pressed against the city. In the fall of the same year Hamilton disappeared, and \$47,000 of these bonds were simultaneously missing. All effort to discover the whereabouts of the defaulting treasurer or the bonds was unavailing.

In 1870 the city authorities were informed by the agent of John R. Hamilton, a New-York broker, that he had secured the bonds, and offered to return them for \$200,000. The city refused the offer, and the bonds were not returned. The city refused the offer, and the bonds were not returned. The city refused the offer, and the bonds were not returned.

AN AUDIENCE NEEDLESSLY ALARMED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—An intoxicated person in the gallery of the Academy of Music, last night, set off the cry of "Fire," and the large audience hurried toward the main floor, and the large audience hurried toward the main floor, and the large audience hurried toward the main floor.

THE TELEPHONE LITIGATION.

TRENTON, Dec. 12.—In the United States Court here to-day an order was issued extending until December 17th the time in which the American Bell Telephone Company must submit affidavits to the American Bell Telephone Company in the case in which the latter company is complainant and the former defendant. An exception further allows until December 19th for the production of two affidavits.

A PLEA OF TEMPORARY INSANITY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—The trial of Merriam A. Montgomery for killing his little boy at Packardville, last night, was continued to-day. Montgomery has been accused of killing his little boy at Packardville, last night, was continued to-day. Montgomery has been accused of killing his little boy at Packardville, last night, was continued to-day.

A CABLE COMPANY INCORPORATED.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The Commercial Cable Company, with a capital of \$4,000,000, was incorporated to-day. Its charter provides for the construction of a cable line connecting the United States, Europe, West Indies and South America.

KILLED FOR DEMANDING HIS PAY.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 12.—This evening an old negro man was stabbed to death by Fayette Knight, colored. They quarreled about a drink of whiskey which the old man refused to pay for. Knight was arrested, and the man who was stabbed to death by Fayette Knight, colored.

SETTLING A CONTRACTOR'S DEBTS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 12.—D. C. Lincoln, attorney for E. B. Ballou, government contractor, was here to-day settling the claims of workmen employed in the quarry and on vessels controlled by Ballou. He paid 50 cents on the dollar.

CONSOLIDATING IRISH SOCIETIES.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—A State convention to amalgamate all the Irish organizations in Wisconsin in behalf of Ireland is in session here.

DISTRIBUTING A BARREL OF CRACKERS.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Kimball performed an act of practical philanthropy yesterday in front of the City Hall. He divided a barrel of crackers among eighteen poor people. The women showed themselves as hungry as the men, and each took a large share.

ANOTHER PACIFIC SLOPE COMPANY.

It is reported among insurance men that soon after the first of the year another Pacific Slope fire insurance company may apply for admission to this State. Two California companies have come within a few weeks of the State Fire and Commercial Fire, both of San Francisco.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINAL ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—James Clarke, who escaped after conviction for burglary at Media, Pa., on December 3, 1882, was arrested here to-day.

THE DEBT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—The statement showing the debt of the State of Pennsylvania up to December 1st has been prepared at the State Treasury. The total interest-bearing debt on December 1st was \$5,000,000. The reduction of the debt during 1883 was \$500,000, leaving a balance of \$4,500,000.

A WOMAN HELD FOR TRIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Magistrate Hazard, the young woman who recently shot Charles Reid, a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and subsequently killed her husband, was held to-day for trial. She was held in \$1,000 bail. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting.

AN INDIAN MAGNATE KILLED BY ACCIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Judge Noyeswater was shot and killed from an ambush on Monday night last. The assassin was a man named Jerry. The act is charged to Deputy Marshal Andrew and a posse, who mistook the judge for a noted outlaw.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN BALTIMORE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—A fashionable wedding took place this evening at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the bride being Miss Mary Ann Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jones, of Baltimore, and the groom being Mr. J. B. Jones, of Baltimore.

PASTOR, THE REV. J. B. HODGES OFFICIATING.

The church was crowded with prominent society people of the city, the majority being in full dress. The bride couple were Walter Brooks, one of Baltimore's wealthiest young men, and grandson of Chance Brooks, ex-President of the B. & O. R. R., and Miss Sallie Bousal, daughter of Stephen Bousal, the Baltimore banker, and a cousin was granted by the Court. They were furnished coats and sleep in the Court House.

NO VERDICT IN THE DWIGHT CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NORWICH, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The jury in the Dwight case came into court twice this morning and again at eight o'clock to-night. Judge Balliet said he had received a note from the foreman during the day in which it was stated that they could not agree, and probably never could. He said the word "probably" gave him great hope; and they must again retire and further consider the case. One of the jurors complained of being ill, and desired a physician, which request was granted by the Court. They were furnished coats and sleep in the Court House.

JERSEY CITY'S STOLEN BONDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, Dec. 12.—Judge Nixon, in the United States Circuit Court this morning, filed an opinion adverse to Jersey City in the case where John Bonds, of Jersey City, was charged with having stolen the bonds of the City of Jersey City, which were stolen by the City Treasurer in 1873, and sold by him.

COLORED MEN SHOT IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., states that the three colored men who were shot there on December 10 received their wounds while a political meeting was in progress. There has been an exciting contest for mayor between two independent candidates. One of the factions held a meeting in a dance hall, while it was in progress a quarrel arose between "Frank" Montgomery, a white man, and a colored man, Philip was drawn and shooting began. "Sam" Finley, a white man, was seriously injured, and three negroes were shot. One named Hanner, was killed outright, one is expected to die, and the other is slightly wounded. The shooting, though unprovoked, created the bitterest feeling. A colored man named Hanner was killed by Montgomery and Fin